



Fact Sheet

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

WTO and Agriculture What's at Stake for Indiana?

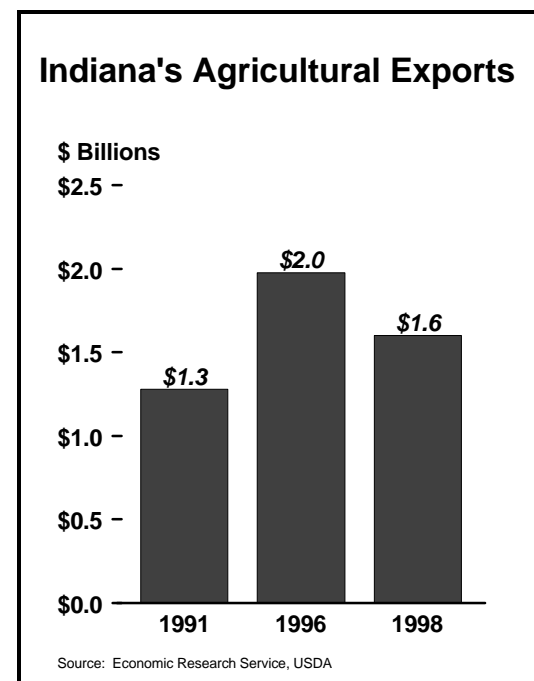
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Indiana is a major producer and exporter of agricultural products. Forest products are also important. The state's farm cash receipts and solid wood industry shipments totaled \$4.9 billion in 1998 and \$2.3 billion in 1996, respectively. Indiana ranked 10th among all 50 states in 1998 with agricultural exports estimated at \$1.6 billion. These exports help boost farm prices and income, while supporting about 24,300 jobs both on and off the farm in food processing, storage, and transportation. Exports are increasingly important to Indiana's agricultural and state-wide economy. Measured as exports divided by farm cash receipts, the state's reliance on agricultural exports has risen from 29 percent to 33 percent since 1991.

The top five agricultural exports in 1998 were:

- # soybeans and products -- \$774 million
- # feed grains and products -- \$446 million
- # wheat and products -- \$89 million
- # live animals and red meats -- \$85 million
- # poultry and products -- \$63 million

World demand is increasing, but so is competition among suppliers. If Indiana's farmers, ranchers, and food processors are to compete successfully for opportunities of the 21st century, they need *fair trade* and *fair access* to growing global markets.



Indiana Benefits From Trade Agreements

- # Indiana, the nation's fifth largest feed corn producer, benefits under the Uruguay Round as Japan increases its 3.75-million-ton zero duty quota for feed corn by 450,000 tons in 2000. South Korea is lowering its in-quota tariff on feed corn and popcorn from 3 percent to 1.8 percent from 1995 to 2005. Korea will also reduce tariffs on mixed animal feeds from 7 percent to 4.2 percent.
- # The nation's fourth largest soybean producer, Indiana benefits under the Uruguay Round as Japan reduces its tariffs on soybean oil 36 percent by 2000.
- # Indiana benefits under the Uruguay Round as EU export subsidies for pork are cut 21 percent (volume) by 2000. Korea eliminated all volume restrictions for frozen pork, and its 33-percent tariff will fall to 25 percent by 2004. Japan is reducing its minimum import price for pork 29 percent by 2000.